

L.B.F. 3015.1-1

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In re: Nikkia Tamar May

Case No.: 22-12519

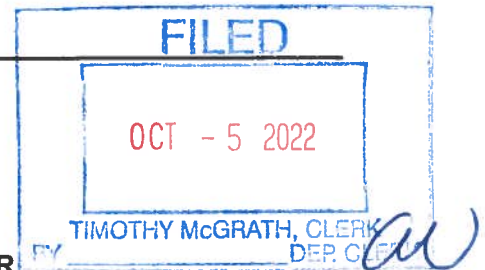
Chapter: 13

Debtor(s)

Chapter 13 Plan

☒ Original  
☐ Amended

Date: 10/5/22



THE DEBTOR HAS FILED FOR RELIEF UNDER  
CHAPTER 13 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

YOUR RIGHTS WILL BE AFFECTED

You should have received from the court a separate Notice of the Hearing on Confirmation of Plan, which contains the date of the confirmation hearing on the Plan proposed by the Debtor. This document is the actual Plan proposed by the Debtor to adjust debts. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney. **ANYONE WHO WISHES TO OPPOSE ANY PROVISION OF THIS PLAN MUST FILE A WRITTEN OBJECTION** in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 3015 and Local Rule 3015-5. **This Plan may be confirmed and become binding, unless a written objection is filed.**

**IN ORDER TO RECEIVE A DISTRIBUTION UNDER THE PLAN, YOU  
MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM BY THE DEADLINE STATED IN THE  
NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS.**

Part 1: Bankruptcy Rule 3015.1 Disclosures

- ☐ Plan contains non-standard or additional provisions – see Part 9
- ☐ Plan limits the amount of secured claim(s) based on value of collateral
- ☐ Plan avoids a security interest or lien

Part 2: Payment and Length of Plan

§ 2(a)(1) Initial Plan:

Total Base Amount to be paid to the Chapter 13 Trustee ("Trustee") \$ 65,558.92

Debtor shall pay the Trustee \$ 1092 per month for 60 months; and

Debtor shall pay the Trustee \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month for \_\_\_\_\_ months.

- ☐ Other changes in the scheduled plan payment are set forth in § 2(d)

§ 2(a)(2) Amended Plan:

Total Base Amount to be paid to the Chapter 13 Trustee ("Trustee") \$ \_\_\_\_\_

The Plan payments by Debtor shall consists of the total amount previously paid (\$ \_\_\_\_\_)  
added to the new monthly Plan payments in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ beginning \_\_\_\_\_  
(date) for \_\_\_\_\_ months.

- ☐ Other changes in the scheduled plan payments are set forth in § 2(d)

**§ 2(b)** Debtor shall make plan payments to the Trustee from the following sources in addition to future wages (Describe source, amount and date when funds are available, if known):

**§ 2(c)** Use of real property to satisfy plan obligations:

☐ Sale of real property

See § 7(c) below for detailed description

☐ Loan modification with respect to mortgage encumbering property:

See § 7(d) below for detailed description

**§ 2(d)** Other information that may be important relating to the payment and length of Plan:

**Part 3: Priority Claims (Including Administrative Expenses & Debtor's Counsel Fees)**

**§ 3(a)** Except as provided in § 3(b) below, all allowed priority claims will be paid in full unless the creditor agrees otherwise:

Creditor	Type of Priority	Estimated Amount to be Paid
<del>Clause</del> NW	<del>Vehicle</del> NW	

**§ 3(b)** Domestic Support obligations assigned or owed to a governmental unit and paid less than full amount.

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 3(b) need not be completed.

☐ The allowed priority claims listed below are based on a domestic support obligation that has been assigned to or is owed to a governmental unit and will be paid less than the full amount of the claim. *This plan provision requires that payments in § 2(a) be for a term of 60 months; see 11 U.S.C. § 1322(a)(4).*

Name of Creditor	Amount of claim to be paid

**Part 4: Secured Claims**

**§ 4(a) Curing Default and Maintaining Payments**

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 4(a) need not be completed.

The Trustee shall distribute an amount sufficient to pay allowed claims for prepetition arrearages; and, Debtor shall pay directly to creditor monthly obligations falling due after the bankruptcy filing.

Creditor	Description of Secured Property and Address, if real property	Regular Monthly Payment to be paid directly to creditor by Debtor	Estimated Arrearage	Interest Rate on Arrearage, if applicable	Amount to be Paid to Creditor by the Trustee

**§ 4(b) Allowed Secured Claims to be Paid in Full: Based on Proof of Claim or Pre-Confirmation Determination of the Amount, Extent or Validity of the Claim**

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 4(b) need not be completed.

(1) Allowed secured claims listed below shall be paid in full and their liens retained until completion of payments under the plan.

(2) If necessary, a motion, objection and/or adversary proceeding, as appropriate, will be filed to determine the amount, extent or validity of the allowed secured claim and the court will make its determination prior to the confirmation hearing.

(3) Any amounts determined to be allowed unsecured claims will be treated either: (A) as a general unsecured claim under Part 5 of the Plan or (B) as a priority claim under Part 3, as determined by the court.

(4) In addition to payment of the allowed secured claim, "present value" interest pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B)(ii) will be paid at the rate and in the amount listed below. If the claimant included a different interest rate or amount for "present value" interest in its proof of claim, the court will determine the present value interest rate and amount at the confirmation hearing.

(5) Upon completion of the Plan, payments made under this section satisfy the allowed secured claim and release the corresponding lien.

Name of Creditor	Description of Secured Property and Address, if real property	Allowed Secured Claim	Present Value Interest Rate	Dollar Amount of Present Value Interest	Total Amount to be paid

**§ 4(c) Allowed secured claims to be paid in full that are excluded from 11 U.S.C. § 506**

☐ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 4(c) need not be completed.

The claims below were either (1) incurred within 910 days before the petition date and secured by a purchase money security interest in a motor vehicle acquired for the personal use of the debtor(s), or (2) incurred within 1 year of the petition date and secured by a purchase money security interest in any other thing of value.

(1) The allowed secured claims listed below shall be paid in full and their liens retained until completion of payments under the plan.

(2) In addition to payment of the allowed secured claim, "present value" interest pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B)(ii) will be paid at the rate and in the amount listed below. If the claimant included a different interest rate or amount for "present value" interest in its proof of claim, the court will determine the present value interest rate and amount at the confirmation hearing.

Name of Creditor	Collateral	Amount of Claim	Present Value Interest	Estimated total payments
Chase Auto	2016 Acura RDX	18000	5.25 %	\$ <del>28695</del> <sup>NW</sup> 18945.00
Quantum 3 Group	Kitchen Island	192.47	%	\$ 192.47

**§ 4(d) Surrender**

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 4(d) need not be completed.

(1) Debtor elects to surrender the secured property listed below that secures the creditor's claim.

(2) The automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) with respect to the secured property terminates upon confirmation of the Plan.

(3) The Trustee shall make no payments to the creditors listed below on their secured claims.

Creditor	Secured Property

**Part 5: Unsecured Claims**

**§ 5(a) Specifically Classified Allowed Unsecured Non-Priority Claims**

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 5(a) need not be completed.

Creditor	Basis for Separate Classification	Treatment	Amount of Claim	Amount to be paid

**§ 5(b) All Other Timely Filed, Allowed General Unsecured Claims**

(1) Liquidation Test (*check one box*)

☒ All Debtor(s) property is claimed as exempt.

☐ Debtor(s) has non-exempt property valued at \$\_\_\_\_\_ for purposes of § 1325(a)(4)

(2) Funding: § 5(b) claims to be paid as follows (*check one box*):

☒ Pro rata

☐ 100%

☐ Other (Describe)

**Part 6: Executory Contracts & Unexpired Leases**

☐ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 6 need not be completed.

Creditor	Nature of Contract or Lease	Treatment by Debtor Pursuant to §365(b)
Verizon NW Apartment at Glen At Shawmont	2 Phone Leases Apartment lease	Retain Retain

**Part 7: Other Provisions**

**§ 7(a) General Principles Applicable to The Plan**

(1) Vesting of ~~Property~~ of the Estate (*check one box*)

☒ Upon confirmation

☐ Upon discharge

(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the amount of a creditor's claim listed in its proof of claim controls over any contrary amounts listed in Parts 3, 4 or 5 of the Plan.

(3) Post-petition contractual payments under § 1322(b)(5) and adequate protection payments under § 1326(a)(1)(B),(C) shall be disbursed to the creditors by the Debtor directly. All other disbursements to creditors shall be made by the Trustee.

(4) If Debtor is successful in obtaining a recovery in a personal injury or other litigation in which Debtor is the plaintiff, before the completion of plan payments, any such recovery in excess of any applicable exemption will be paid to the Trustee as a special Plan payment to the extent necessary to pay priority and general unsecured creditors, or as agreed by the Debtor and the Trustee and approved by the court.

**§ 7(b) Affirmative Duties on Holders of Claims secured by a Security Interest in Debtor's Principal Residence**

(1) Apply the payments received from the Trustee on the pre-petition arrearage, if any, only to such arrearage.

(2) Apply the post-petition monthly mortgage payments made by the Debtor to the post-petition mortgage obligations as provided for by the terms of the underlying mortgage note.

(3) Treat the pre-petition arrearage as contractually current upon confirmation for the Plan for the sole purpose of precluding the imposition of late payment charges or other default-related fees and services based on the pre-petition default or default(s). Late charges may be assessed on post-petition payments as provided by the terms of the mortgage and note.

(4) If a secured creditor with a security interest in the Debtor's property sent regular statements to the Debtor pre-petition, and the Debtor provides for payments of that claim directly to the creditor in the Plan, the holder of the claims shall resume sending customary monthly statements.

(5) If a secured creditor with a security interest in the Debtor's property provided the Debtor with coupon books for payments prior to the filing of the petition, upon request, the creditor shall forward post-petition coupon book(s) to the Debtor after this case has been filed.

(6) Debtor waives any violation of stay claim arising from the sending of statements and coupon books as set forth above.

**§ 7(c) Sale of Real Property**

☒ None. If "None" is checked, the rest of § 7(c) need not be completed.

(1) Closing for the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ (the "Real Property") shall be completed within \_\_\_\_\_ months of the commencement of this bankruptcy case (the "Sale Deadline"). Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or provided by the Court, each allowed claim secured by the Real Property will be paid in full under §4(b)(1) of the Plan at the closing ("Closing Date").

(2) The Real Property will be marketed for sale in the following manner and on the following terms:

(3) Confirmation of this Plan shall constitute an order authorizing the Debtor to pay at settlement all customary closing expenses and all liens and encumbrances, including all § 4(b) claims, as may be necessary to convey good and marketable title to the purchaser. However, nothing in this Plan shall preclude the Debtor from seeking court approval of the sale of the property free and clear of liens and encumbrances pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §363(f), either prior to or after confirmation of the Plan, if, in the Debtor's judgment, such approval is necessary or in order to convey insurable title or is otherwise reasonably necessary under the circumstances to implement this Plan.

(4) Debtor shall provide the Trustee with a copy of the closing settlement sheet within 24 hours of the Closing Date.

(5) In the event that a sale of the Real Property has not been consummated by the expiration of the Sale Deadline:

**§ 7(d) Loan Modification**

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 7(d) need not be completed.

(1) Debtor shall pursue a loan modification directly with \_\_\_\_\_ or its successor in interest or its current servicer ("Mortgage Lender"), in an effort to bring the loan current and resolve the secured arrearage claim.

(2) During the modification application process, Debtor shall make adequate protection payments directly to Mortgage Lender in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ per month, which represents \_\_\_\_\_ (**describe basis of adequate protection payment**). Debtor shall remit the adequate protection payments directly to the Mortgage Lender.

(3) If the modification is not approved by \_\_\_\_\_ (date), Debtor shall either (A) file an amended Plan to otherwise provide for the allowed claim of the Mortgage Lender; or (B) Mortgage Lender may seek relief from the automatic stay with regard to the collateral and Debtor will not oppose it.

**Part 8: Order of Distribution**

**The order of distribution of Plan payments will be as follows:**

- Level 1:** Trustee Commissions\*
- Level 2:** Domestic Support Obligations
- Level 3:** Adequate Protection Payments
- Level 4:** Debtor's attorney's fees
- Level 5:** Priority claims, pro rata
- Level 6:** Secured claims, pro rata
- Level 7:** Specially classified unsecured claims
- Level 8:** General unsecured claims
- Level 9:** Untimely filed, allowed general unsecured claims

***\*Percentage fees payable to the standing trustee will be paid at the rate fixed by the United States Trustee not to exceed ten (10) percent.***

**Part 9: Non Standard or Additional Plan Provisions**

☒ **None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 9 need not be completed.

## Part 10: Signatures

Under Bankruptcy Rule 3015(c), nonstandard or additional plan provisions are required to be set forth in Part 9 of the Plan. Such Plan provisions will be effective only if the applicable box in Part 1 of this Plan is checked. Any nonstandard or additional provisions set out other than in Part 9 of the Plan are VOID. By signing below, attorney for Debtor(s) or unrepresented Debtor(s) certifies that this Plan contains no nonstandard or additional provisions other than those in Part 9 of the Plan.

Date: 10/5/22 NM

~~Self~~ Attorney May NM  
Attorney for Debtor(s)

If Debtor(s) are unrepresented, they must sign below.

Date: 10/5/22

[Signature]  
Debtor

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Joint Debtor



## Notice Required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy (Form 2010)

This notice is for you if:

You are an individual filing for bankruptcy,  
and

Your debts are primarily consumer debts.  
*Consumer debts* are defined in 11 U.S.C.  
§ 101(8) as “incurred by an individual  
primarily for a personal, family, or  
household purpose.”

### The types of bankruptcy that are available to individuals

Individuals who meet the qualifications may file  
under one of four different chapters of the  
Bankruptcy Code:

- Chapter 7 — Liquidation
- Chapter 11— Reorganization
- Chapter 12— Voluntary repayment plan  
for family farmers or  
fishermen
- Chapter 13— Voluntary repayment plan  
for individuals with regular  
income

You should have an attorney review your  
decision to file for bankruptcy and the choice of  
chapter.

### Chapter 7: Liquidation

	\$245	filing fee
	\$78	administrative fee
+	\$15	trustee surcharge
	\$338	total fee

Chapter 7 is for individuals who have financial  
difficulty preventing them from paying their  
debts and who are willing to allow their non-  
exempt property to be used to pay their  
creditors. The primary purpose of filing under  
chapter 7 is to have your debts discharged. The  
bankruptcy discharge relieves you after  
bankruptcy from having to pay many of your  
pre-bankruptcy debts. Exceptions exist for  
particular debts, and liens on property may still  
be enforced after discharge. For example, a  
creditor may have the right to foreclose a home  
mortgage or repossess an automobile.

However, if the court finds that you have  
committed certain kinds of improper conduct  
described in the Bankruptcy Code, the court  
may deny your discharge.

You should know that even if you file  
chapter 7 and you receive a discharge, some  
debts are not discharged under the law.  
Therefore, you may still be responsible to pay:

- most taxes;
- most student loans;
- domestic support and property settlement  
obligations;

- most fines, penalties, forfeitures, and criminal restitution obligations; and
- certain debts that are not listed in your bankruptcy papers.

You may also be required to pay debts arising from:

- fraud or theft;
- fraud or defalcation while acting in breach of fiduciary capacity;
- intentional injuries that you inflicted; and
- death or personal injury caused by operating a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated from alcohol or drugs.

If your debts are primarily consumer debts, the court can dismiss your chapter 7 case if it finds that you have enough income to repay creditors a certain amount. You must file *Chapter 7 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income* (Official Form 122A-1) if you are an individual filing for bankruptcy under chapter 7. This form will determine your current monthly income and compare whether your income is more than the median income that applies in your state.

If your income is not above the median for your state, you will not have to complete the other chapter 7 form, the *Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation* (Official Form 122A-2).

If your income is above the median for your state, you must file a second form—the *Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation* (Official Form 122A-2). The calculations on the form—sometimes called the *Means Test*—deduct from your income living expenses and payments on certain debts to determine any amount available to pay unsecured creditors. If

your income is more than the median income for your state of residence and family size, depending on the results of the *Means Test*, the U.S. trustee, bankruptcy administrator, or creditors can file a motion to dismiss your case under § 707(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. If a motion is filed, the court will decide if your case should be dismissed. To avoid dismissal, you may choose to proceed under another chapter of the Bankruptcy Code.

If you are an individual filing for chapter 7 bankruptcy, the trustee may sell your property to pay your debts, subject to your right to exempt the property or a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the property. The property, and the proceeds from property that your bankruptcy trustee sells or liquidates that you are entitled to, is called *exempt property*. Exemptions may enable you to keep your home, a car, clothing, and household items or to receive some of the proceeds if the property is sold.

Exemptions are not automatic. To exempt property, you must list it on *Schedule C: The Property You Claim as Exempt* (Official Form 106C). If you do not list the property, the trustee may sell it and pay all of the proceeds to your creditors.

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## Chapter 11: Reorganization

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	\$1,167	filing fee
+	\$571	administrative fee
	\$1,738	total fee

Chapter 11 is often used for reorganizing a business, but is also available to individuals. The provisions of chapter 11 are too complicated to summarize briefly.

## Read These Important Warnings

Because bankruptcy can have serious long-term financial and legal consequences, including loss of your property, you should hire an attorney and carefully consider all of your options before you file. Only an attorney can give you legal advice about what can happen as a result of filing for bankruptcy and what your options are. If you do file for bankruptcy, an attorney can help you fill out the forms properly and protect you, your family, your home, and your possessions.

Although the law allows you to represent yourself in bankruptcy court, you should understand that many people find it difficult to represent themselves successfully. The rules are technical, and a mistake or inaction may harm you. If you file without an attorney, you are still responsible for knowing and following all of the legal requirements.

You should not file for bankruptcy if you are not eligible to file or if you do not intend to file the necessary documents.

Bankruptcy fraud is a serious crime; you could be fined and imprisoned if you commit fraud in your bankruptcy case. Making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

### Chapter 12: Repayment plan for family farmers or fishermen

	\$200	filing fee
+	\$78	<u>administrative fee</u>
	\$278	total fee

Similar to chapter 13, chapter 12 permits family farmers and fishermen to repay their debts over a period of time using future earnings and to discharge some debts that are not paid.

### Chapter 13: Repayment plan for individuals with regular income

	\$235	filing fee
+	\$78	<u>administrative fee</u>
	\$313	total fee

Chapter 13 is for individuals who have regular income and would like to pay all or part of their debts in installments over a period of time and to discharge some debts that are not paid. You are eligible for chapter 13 only if your debts are not more than certain dollar amounts set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 109.

Under chapter 13, you must file with the court a plan to repay your creditors all or part of the money that you owe them, usually using your future earnings. If the court approves your plan, the court will allow you to repay your debts, as adjusted by the plan, within 3 years or 5 years, depending on your income and other factors.

After you make all the payments under your plan, many of your debts are discharged. The debts that are not discharged and that you may still be responsible to pay include:

- domestic support obligations,
- most student loans,
- certain taxes,
- debts for fraud or theft,
- debts for fraud or defalcation while acting in a fiduciary capacity,
- most criminal fines and restitution obligations,
- certain debts that are not listed in your bankruptcy papers,
- certain debts for acts that caused death or personal injury, and
- certain long-term secured debts.

### **Warning: File Your Forms on Time**

Section 521(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that you promptly file detailed information ~~about your creditors, assets, liabilities, income, expenses and general financial condition.~~ The court may dismiss your bankruptcy case if you do not file this information within the deadlines set by the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the local rules of the court.

For more information about the documents and their deadlines, go to:

<http://www.uscourts.gov/forms/bankruptcy-forms>

### **Bankruptcy crimes have serious consequences**

- If you knowingly and fraudulently conceal assets or make a false oath or statement under penalty of perjury—either orally or in writing—in connection with a bankruptcy case, you may be fined, imprisoned, or both.
- All information you supply in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to examination by the Attorney General acting through the Office of the U.S. Trustee, the Office of the U.S. Attorney, and other offices and employees of the U.S. Department of Justice.

### **Make sure the court has your mailing address**

The bankruptcy court sends notices to the mailing address you list on *Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy* (Official Form 101). To ensure that you receive information about your case, Bankruptcy Rule 4002 requires that you notify the court of any changes in your address.

A married couple may file a bankruptcy case together—called a *joint case*. If you file a joint case and each spouse lists the same mailing address on the bankruptcy petition, the bankruptcy court generally will mail you and your spouse one copy of each notice, unless you file a statement with the court asking that each spouse receive separate copies.

### **Understand which services you could receive from credit counseling agencies**

The law generally requires that you receive a credit counseling briefing from an approved credit counseling agency. 11 U.S.C. § 109(h). If you are filing a joint case, both spouses must receive the briefing. With limited exceptions, you must receive it within the 180 days **before** you file your bankruptcy petition. This briefing is usually conducted by telephone or on the Internet.

In addition, after filing a bankruptcy case, you generally must complete a financial management instructional course before you can receive a discharge. If you are filing a joint case, both spouses must complete the course.

You can obtain the list of agencies approved to provide both the briefing and the instructional course from: <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/bankruptcy/credit-counseling-and-debtor-education-courses>.

In Alabama and North Carolina, go to: <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/bankruptcy/credit-counseling-and-debtor-education-courses>.

If you do not have access to a computer, the clerk of the bankruptcy court may be able to help you obtain the list.